THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1830. NO. 21.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Pleasantdale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 20, 1830.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 29—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

Sept. 17.—tf N. HOLMES,
No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 25—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 13 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

NEW ANNUAL FOR 1831.

THE MEMENTO, or *Lady's and Gentleman's Diary*, for 1831, embellished with four handsome engravings, and containing useful information relative to the Government of the United States, a Chronological Almanac, and ruled pages for memoranda in every day of the year.—Just received by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Nov. 12—4t *Booksellers, 95 Market street.*

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Wensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh

December 15, 1826.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Allree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 3—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square.)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association,
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars; for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

Terms of the Chronicle.—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars; for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.

Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

MILLER'S LETTERS
ON
CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

HOGAN & Co. *Booksellers*, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "Letters concerning the Constitution and Order of the *Christian Ministry*, addressed to the members of the Presbyterian Churches in the city of New York. To which is prefixed a *Letter* on the present aspect and bearing of the Episcopal Controversy. By *Samuel Miller, D. D.*, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.—2nd edition." Nov. 9—4t.

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, of April Term, 1829, No. 22.

Matilda M'Donald, by her next friend, *John Wilson*, vs. *James M'Donald.* } Subpœna for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.* Returned N. E. I. on oath.

Wm. Caven, Sheriff.

July 4, 1829.—Alias subpœna issued, returnable to August Term, 1829.—Returned on oath, N. E. I.

A true extract from the record.

Attest, WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro

IN pursuance of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning divorces, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of January next, 1831; then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

To JAMES M'DONALD, the above named defendant.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1830—4t

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysteries, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

SPLENDID ENGLISH SOUVENIRS!

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have just received the following English Souvenirs:—

The Winter's Wreath, embellished with 13 superb engravings.

Ackermann's Forget Me Not, with 15 elegant engravings.

Juvenile Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

Also for sale as above, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, The Pearl, and the Memento.

November 5.—tf.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1831—*Ackermann's Forget Me Not*, with 15 engravings; *The Winter's Wreath*, 13 engravings, and *Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not*, 11 engravings—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

November 23, 1830—3t.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, situated in Allegheny and Washington counties, containing about four hundred acres. This tract is already divided into three farms, two in Allegheny and one in Washington county. On these farms are erected two good Dwelling Houses, three Barns, and several Cabins; also a Still House on one of the farms in Allegheny, and three good Orchards.

This land is situated on the turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Washington, just half way from each place. It is considered an excellent stand for a public house. The whole or a part will be sold, to suit purchasers.

A more full description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine the premises. THOMAS HANSON.

November 12, 1830—3*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞ The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

Poetry.

HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS,

At the consecration of Pulaski's Banner.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The Standard of Count Pulaski, the noble Pole who fell in the attack upon Savannah, during the American Revolution, was of crimson silk, embroidered by the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

When the dying flame of day
Through the channel shot its ray.
Far the glimmering tapers shed
Faint light on the corded head,
And the colors burning flung
Where before the altar hung
That proud banner, which, with prayer,
Had been consecrated there.

And the nun's sweet hymn was heard the while,
Sung low in the dim mysterious aisle.

Take thy banner! may it wave
Proudly o'er the good and brave,
When the battle's distant wail
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale,
When the clarion's music thrills
To the hearts of these lone hills,
When the spear in conflict shakes,
And the strong lance shivering breaks.

Take thy banner! and, beneath,
The war cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it till our homes are free—
Guard it—God will prosper thee!
In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
His right hand will shield thee then.

Take thy banner! but when night
Closes round the ghastly fight,
If the vanquished warrior bow,
Spare him! by our holy vow,
By our prayers and many tears,
By the mercy that endears,
Spare him—he our love hath shared—
Spare him—as thou would'st be spared!

Take thy banner! and if e'er
Thou should'st press the soldier's bier,
And the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,
Then this crimson flag shall be
Martial cloak and shroud for thee!

And the warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his martial cloak and shroud!

THE JUVENILE SOLDIER.

What little urchin is there never
Hath had that early scarlet fever,
Of martial trappings caught?
Trappings well called—because they trap
And catch full many a country chap,
To go where fields are fought!

What little urchin with a rag
Hath never made a little flag,
(Our plate will show the manner,)
And wooed each tiny neighbor still,
Tommy or Harry, Dick or Will,
To come beneath the banner?

Just like that ancient shape of mist
In Hamlet, crying "'List, O 'list!"
Come, who will serve the King,
And strike frog-eating Frenchmen dead,
And cut off Boneyparty's head?—
And all that sort of thing.

So used I, when I was a boy,
To march with military toy,
And ape the soldier-life;
And with a whistle or a hum,
I thought myself a Duke of Drum
At least, or Earl of Fife.

With gun of tin, and sword of lath,
Lord! how I walk'd in glory's path
With regimental mates,
By sound of trump and rub-a-dubs,
To 'siege the washhouse—charge the tubs—
Or storm the garden gates. HOOD.

Miscellany.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL RAILROAD.

The Liverpool Mercury, from which this account is abridged, thus states the necessity of some new line of conveyance between Liverpool and Manchester:

The two water communications by which goods have hitherto been principally conveyed between Liverpool and Manchester, are the Mersey and Irwell navigation, consisting alternately of the two rivers Mersey and Irwell, and canals, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. The act of Parliament incorporating the Old Quay Company for the formation of the former, was obtained in 1733; that for the Duke's canal was procured in 1760, and the increase in the intercourse between the two towns, and the necessity of increased means of conveyance, were the principal grounds on which it was sought and obtained. If a second canal were then necessary for these reasons, a glance at the following facts will show that a third mode of conveyance was still more necessary at the time when a railroad between the two towns was first projected, and subsequently to that period:—In 1760, 2,560 vessels paid dock duties at Liverpool; in 1824, 10,000; and in 1829, 11,383;—in 1760, the population of Liverpool was 26,000; in 1824, 135,000; the population of Manchester being in 1760, 22,000; in 1824, 135,000;—in 1784, 8 bags of cotton were imported into Liverpool from America; in 1824, 409,670 bags; and in 1829, 640,998;—the first steam engine was set up in Manchester in 1790; in 1824 there were 200 steam engines there; in 1814 there was not one power-loom in Manchester, in 1824 there were 30,000; in 1824 the average quantity of raw and manufactured goods transmitted between the two towns was 1000 tons daily, and it now amounts to 1300 tons, about 1000 of which pass from Liverpool to Manchester, and 300 from Manchester to Liverpool. This immense amount of traffic has hitherto been subjected to all the delays and injuries attendant on canals, which in summer are often rendered inefficient from the want of an adequate supply of water, and in winter are frequently stopped for weeks together by the frost. By the canals, goods have first to be shipped at Liverpool, then conveyed up the river to Runcorn, a distance of 20 miles, subject to the danger of loss and injury from tempestuous weather and a dangerous and intricate navigation, and then to be forwarded by canals to Manchester, making the whole distance between the towns nearly 50 miles. The average length of the passage was 36 hours, and the cost 15s. per ton. There was no adequate protection for the goods thus conveyed, against petty thefts and pilferings by the way.

From the causes mentioned, there have been instances of goods which had come from New York to Liverpool in 24 days, being a longer time on the way from Liverpool to Manchester than from America to Liverpool. * * *

The first general meeting of the subscribers was held on the 20th of May, 1826, when the twelve directors were chosen by the proprietors, to act in conjunction with three, nominated by the Marquis of Stafford. At the meeting of the directors on the following day, Charles Lawrence, Esq. was elected chairman, and John Moss, Esq. deputy chairman. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. George Stephenson was appointed principal engineer to the Company. The first point of operation was Chat Moss, the draining of which was begun in June, 1826; but cuttings and embankments were not commenced till the January following. Early in 1827, assistant engineers were appointed; a loan of £100,000 was obtained from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and this, with the calls upon the subscribers, enabled the directors to proceed with their further operations with vigor and effect. In the spring of 1828, the Company obtained an act for altering and improving the line of road between Sutton and Rainhill, and between Culcheth and Bury lane, as laid down in the parliamentary plan. In the following year they obtained another act authorising improvements at the Manchester end of the line; and another empowered them to raise an additional capital of £127,500, for the carrying department, in 5,100 shares of £25 each; each holder of a £100 share to be entitled to one. It may be stated as a proof of the estimation in which the concern was then held, that of these 5,100 additional shares, only 15 were refused by the parties entitled to them.

We now proceed to give a description of the railway, commencing with the tunnel, one end of which is in Wapping, near the Queen's Dock, and extending under the town nearly from West to East, to Edge-hill, a distance of rather more than a mile and a quarter. The excavation of the tunnel, and the formation of the brick archway, where required, were commenced early in 1827, and occupied the whole of that year and the greater part of the following one. It was a service of great difficulty and danger, and on several occasions the miners could scarcely be persuaded to proceed with the work. In some parts the material cut was through a fine red sand-stone, and the archway was formed from the natural rock; but in others it consisted of loose earth and soil, and these had to be supported by shores and props, until arches of brick could be formed. Fortunately, however, the only material accident which occurred during the progress of the work was in passing under Crown street, near the Botanic Garden, where the superincumbent mass from the surface, consisting of 30 feet of loose earth and sand, fell into the tunnel below, without producing any other ill effect than a partial retardation of the work. The accident occurred at a time when the principal engineer was absent from Liverpool. The tunnel was constructed in seven or eight separate lengths, each communicating with the surface by means of perpendicular shafts. On the ninth of June, 1828, the last joining was effected, and all serious difficulty in this branch of the undertaking was overcome.—The exact joinings of the different lengths reflect great credit on the skill, ingenuity, and attention of the principal engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Locke. The tunnel, as we have already said, commences at the company's yard, in Wapping. It is there accessible by an open cutting, 22 feet deep and 46 feet wide, being space for four lines of rails, between which are pillars to support the beams and flooring of the company's warehouses, which are thrown across the excavation; from these warehouses the wagons are loaded with goods, and discharged by means of trap-doors, whilst wagons loaded with lime or coals pass on to the yards adjoining. A little past the opening the tunnel is 22 feet wide and 16 feet high; the walls rise perpendicularly 5 feet, and thence springs a semi-circular arch, the radius of which is 11 feet. Its total length is 2250 yards, or rather more than 1¼ mile. The first 270 yards from Wapping are perfectly level; in the remaining distance of 1980 yards there is an uniform rise of 3-4 of an inch in the yard, so that the mouth of the tunnel at Edgehill is 123 feet higher than the Wapping end. The tunnel is whitewashed throughout, and lighted with gas, and the effect produced is very singular and picturesque; but the atmosphere is so cold and chill, and the vapor so thick, (at least they were so when we inspected this singular and extensive cavern,) that the mere spectator of this monument of human labor and ingenuity will generally be satisfied with one visit, and not be tempted to repeat it.

On the sides of the tunnel, at a short distance, are placed lettered boards, for the purpose of informing the visiter what part of the town he is then under. The distance of the roof from the surface of the ground above, varies from five to seventy feet, the greatest depth being under Crabtree Lane.—On emerging from the tunnel at Edgehill the passenger arrives in a spacious and noble area, forty feet below the surface of the ground, cut out from the solid rock. It is about fifty yards in length and thirty yards in width; it is of a quadrangular form, and the walls are formed principally from the solid rock. The summit is ornamented with brick work. A similar tunnel, the mouth of which is parallel with that of the larger one, and situate to the north of it, leads to the company's premises in Crown street, the station for the railway coaches, and the depot for coals, &c. for the supply of the higher districts of the town. It is 290 yards long, 15 feet wide, 12 feet high. The entrance to the small tunnel in Crown street is through a very handsome skew bridge of stone and brick, over which the highroad passes. On the south side of the main tunnel there is another small tunnel, of similar height and width with the one on the other side. It penetrates the ground but for a short distance, and is used as a workshop and tool-house. They have the appearance of a bridge with three arches. On the surface of the ground above the mouths of the tunnels are built two chimneys in the form of columns, with handsome capitals; they are upwards of 100 feet in height, unique specimens of brick work, and have an elegant and picturesque appearance. In the area below are two stationary engines to draw up the loaded wagons from the bottom of the inclined plane at Wapping. The tunnel account amounted to £34,791 4s 9d., and there was paid as compensation for damage done to different houses and buildings in the town, and in purchasing some of them, £1,977 6s. 7d., making a total expense of £44,768 10s. 4d. The rails used on the road are made of forged iron, in lengths of five yards each, and weigh thirty-five pounds per yard. Every three feet the rails rest on blocks of stone, let into the ground, containing each nearly 4 cubic feet. Into each block two holes, six inches deep and one inch in diameter, are drilled; into these are driven oak plugs, and the cast iron chairs or pedestals into which the rails are immediately fitted are firmly spiked down to the plugs, forming a structure of great solidity and strength. On the embankments, where the road may be expected to subside a little, the rails are laid on oak sleepers. For eighteen miles of the road, the rails are placed on stone blocks, and for the other thirteen on sleepers. The double line of rails for the carriages are laid down with mathematical correctness, and consist of four equidistant rails, four feet eight inches apart, about two inches in breadth, and rising about an inch above the surface.

A short distance from the tunnel is a handsome Moorish Archway, from a design of Mr. Foster, which connects the two engine houses on the opposite sides of the area, and the whole has a handsome and pleasing effect. About half a mile further on, the railroad crosses Wavetree lane, and there is then a descent for five miles and a half, at the rate of one in 1830, or four feet in the mile.

A little beyond Wavetree lane it is carried thro' a deep marl cutting, crossed by five handsome bridges, for the convenience of passage from the opposite side of the cutting above. About half a mile to the north of Wavetree, at Olive Mount, there is an excavation through the solid rocks, seventy feet below the surface, and two miles in length. The road here is little more than barely sufficient for two carriages to pass. The excavation is crossed by several bridges, and the view, both from above and below, is striking and picturesque. The road is then carried, by means of a great embankment, varying from 15 to 45 in height, and 60 to 135 feet in breadth at the base, across a valley at the Roby, or Broad Green, two miles in length.—It then crosses the Huyton turnpike road a little past Roby; six and three quarter miles from Liverpool there is a junction railway for the conveyance of coals from the neighboring mines on the right; and at a distance of seven or eight miles from the Liverpool station it comes to the Whiston inclined plane, which is one and a half miles long, rising about one in ninety-six. It is crossed by a bridge, of stone and brick, of 47 feet span, and built with a very remarkable skew. There is here a stationary engine to assist the carriages in their ascent. For nearly two miles the road is then on an exact level. It was on this part of the road that the contest of locomotive carriages, for the premium of $500, offered by the company, took place in October last, the brilliant result of which determined the directors to make use of locomotive engines instead of stationary ones. On that occasion the Rocket engine, manufactured by Messrs. Stephenson, weighing 4 tons 5 cwt., dragged after her three times her own weight, or twelve tons fifteen hundred weight, performed the stipulated distance of 70 miles in less than 6½ hours, proceeding frequently at the rate of 18 miles an hour, and occasionally 20 miles an hour. The experiment was made under very unfavorable circumstances, as, in performing each trip of two miles, the engine had to stop, and it was, of course, some time before it could regain its former impetus. About half a mile from Whiston plane, at Rainhill, the Liverpool and Manchester turnpike road crosses the railway at an angle of 34 degrees, by means of a very beautiful and massive bridge, built diagonally, on what is commonly called the skew principle, the span of the arch is 54 feet, whilst the railway underneath, from wall to wall, is only 30 feet, each face of the arch being forty-five feet beyond the square. The bridge has a very singular and beautiful appearance; there is a similar bridge at Eccles, and there are sixteen others of smaller dimensions on the road.

On leaving the level at Rainhill, the railway crosses the Sutton inclined plane, which is of the same extent as that at Whiston, and descends in the same proportion that the other rises. There is here another stationary engine. A little beyond Rainhill several collieries communicate with the road by means of railways, and the Runcorn Gap railway will here cross the line to St. Helen's.—The next object of interest is Parr Moss, the road over which is formed principally of the clay and stone dug out of the Sutton inclined plane, and extends about three quarters of a mile. The Moss was originally about twenty feet deep, and the embankment across it is nearly twenty-five feet high, though only four or five feet now appear above the surface, the rest having sunk below it. The road is then carried over the valley of Sankey, by means of a massive and handsome viaduct, consisting of nine arches of fifty feet span each; the height of the parapet being seventy feet above the Sankey canal in the valley beneath. The viaduct is built principally of brick, with stone facings, and the foundations rest on piles of from twenty to thirty feet in length, driven into the ground. The breadth of the railway between the parapet is twenty-five feet. The viaduct is approached by a stupendous embankment, formed principally by the clay dug from the high lands surrounding the valley. The appearance of the vessels sailing in the canal, 70 feet beneath the viaduct, has a romantic and striking effect. It is situated about 14½ miles from Liverpool. The expense was £45,208 18s. 6d. A little to the south of the town of Newton the railway crosses a narrow valley, by the short but lofty embankment of Sandy Maine, and a handsome bridge of four arches, each 40 feet span, under which passes the Newton and Warrington turnpike road. The Wigan and Newton Branch here enters the railway. A few miles beyond Newton is the great Kenyon excavation, from which above 860,000 cubic yards of clay and sand were dug out. The Kenyon and Leigh Junction railway here joins the Liverpool and Manchester line, and as it also joins the Bolton and Leigh line, brings into a direct communication Liverpool and Bolton. The Liverpool and Manchester railway then passes successively under three handsome bridges, and a little beyond Culcheth, over the Brosley embankment, which is about one and a half miles in length, and from 18 to 20 feet in height. It then passes over Bury lane, and the small river Glass, or Glazebrook, and arrives at Chat Moss. This is a huge bog, comprising an area of about 12 square miles, so soft that cattle cannot walk on it, and in many parts so fluid that an iron road laid on the surface would sink to the bottom by the effect of its own gravity. It is from ten to thirty-five feet deep, and the bottom is composed of clay and sand.

It was accounted by some an impossibility to carry the road across this huge bog; but by ingenuity and perseverance the work has been effected, and a firm road is now carried across the Moss.—Hurdles of brushwood and heath are placed under the wooden sleepers supporting the rails, over the greatest part of the Moss, and the road may be said to float on the surface. The most difficult part was on the eastern border, extending about half a mile, where an embankment of about twenty feet in height was made, and many thousand cubic feet of earth sunk into the Moss and disappeared before the line approached the proposed level. At length, however, it became consolidated; in 1829, one railway was laid over the whole Moss, and on the 1st of January, 1830, the Rocket steam engine, with a carriage and passengers, passed over it. The line extends across the Moss, a distance of about four miles and three quarters, and the road is not inferior to the other parts of the railway. The work was completed at an expense of £27,719, 11s. 10d. On leaving Chat Moss, the road passes over the lowland at Barton, extending about a mile between the Moss and Worsely canal, by means of an embankment; it is carried over the canal by a neat stone viaduct of two arches; it then proceeds through Eccles and a portion of Salford, under six bridges; it is carried over the Irwell by a handsome stone bridge of sixty-three feet span, thirty feet from the water, and then over twenty-two brick arches, and a bridge over Water street, Manchester, a distance of 91 miles from the Liverpool station. The railway is there on a level with the second story of the Company's warehouses. On the line between Manchester and Liverpool there are, besides culverts and foot bridges, sixty-three bridges, of which thirty pass under the turnpike road, twenty-eight over it, four over brooks, &c. and one over the river Irwell. There are twenty-two of brick, seventeen of wood and brick, eleven of brick and stone, eleven of wood, and two of stone and wood, at a total expense of £99,065 11s. 9d.

From the top of the Liverpool tunnel to Manchester, with the exception of two inclined planes at Rainhill, (one ascending and the other descending, at an inclination of 1 in 96, and where some assistant power must be used) there is no greater inclination than 1 in 880; and since the advantage on the descending side will nearly counterbalance the disadvantage in ascending so gradual a slope, the railway may be regarded, for practical purposes, as nearly horizontal. The rails at the mouth of the tunnel at Edge-hill, are 46 feet above the rails of the Manchester end of the line.

Along the line there are, at every mile and quarter of a mile, posts showing the distance from Liverpool to Manchester.

In the formation of the railway there have been dug out of the different excavations, upwards of three millions of cubic yards of stone, clay, and soil, and the weight of the double lines of rail laid down, is more than 4000 tons. The total expenditure of the Company, in actual payments, up to 31st May last, was £739,165 5s.; and the directors, in their report of March last, state, that for the finishing of the work, wallings, fences, warehouses, &c., a further sum of £80,834 15s. will be necessary, thus making the whole sum expended on this magnificent and national undertaking, £820,000, or more than double the estimate made in the first prospectus of the Company.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONS.

A German periodical of recent date contains a letter addressed to a literary friend in Germany, by Dr. Mertens, secretary to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, and Naturalist to the Russian expedition to Bhering's Straits, and thence to Manilla, and further to some imperfectly known islands in the eastern ocean. It describes the volcanoes of Kamschatka, &c.; and is dated from the harbor of St. Peter and St. Paul, in October, 1830, at which period the Siniavin, having completed her survey of the Straits of Bhering, &c. was within a week of her departure for Manilla.

It appears highly probable, from the frequency of Russian voyages of discovery in the Pacific, that the Russians will ere long, take possession of and colonise some of the most productive islands. In Dobel's travels through Kamschatka, China, &c. (published April, 1830,) after enumerating the many local and other advantages of Kamschatka, he particularly mentions its vicinity to the most fertile and populous countries on the globe, and states that the passage thence to any part of the Japanese Islands is only ten or twelve days; to the Sandwich Isles, to Macao, the Philippines, or any of the Indo Chinese Islands, only thirty or forty days; to the N. W. coast of America, California, or the islands of the Great Pacific, sixty days.

A chain of island-groups extends from New Holland to Kamschatka, namely, the Moluccas; the large islands of Borneo and New Guinea, the Carolinas, the Philippines, the Ladrones, the Loo Choo isles, the Japanese isles, the Zeoo isles, the Kouriles isles, and others of less importance. In this immeasurable Archipelago, the Philippines alone consist not of fewer than 1200 islands, of which the Spaniards occupy only Luzzou, Manillo, Mindanao, Samar, Leyte, Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Zebu, and the Calamianas; and on this insignificant number they possess merely portions of territory near the sea, while the interiors are very little known. Most of the islands above named are of volcanic origin, presenting great variety of surface, and valleys of singular fertility. The island of New Guinea alone is well worthy of a national expedition, with a view to present traffic and ultimate colonisation. This immense island, which is immediately north of New Holland, and not farther from England than the Swan River, is preferable to Borneo, being farther from the equinoxial line, and possessing, from its varied and mountainous surface, a climate better suited to European constitutions.

In its fertile groves and valleys the spices of the Moluccas grow wild; and of the following list of valuable produce, the growth of the Moluccas and Philippines, many grow in New Guinea, and might easily be cultivated to any extent. Sugar of the finest quality, coffee, cocoa, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cloves, almonds, cocoa nuts, rice, tobacco, of superlative excellence, oranges, dates, tamarinds, pine-apples, paradise figs, and other delicious fruits, hemp trees, cotton of superfine staple, precious dye woods, ebony, and many other finely grained and beautiful woods for cabinet makers; also camphor trees, areka, and betel.

Such are the capabilities of New Guinea, an island discovered early in the sixteenth century, but hitherto overlooked by all the colonising nations of Europe; containing a surface exceeding that of Borneo, over which a population of half a million is thinly scattered. Here also the wild bees produce immense quantities of honey and wax; here are birds of paradise, and other birds innumerable, and most of them suitable for the table; also cattle and pigs, buffaloes, goats, horses, and various kinds of monkeys. The seas are stored with shell and other fish, also pearls and ambergris; while there is good reason to believe, that the mountains are rich in minerals, especially gold and iron, and that the river sands contain gold dust. The produce of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land is meagre and contemptible when compared with the boundless variety and opulence of New Guinea, and we throw out the hints from having seen that Mr. Buckingham again explained the nature of his projected voyage at a public meeting on Thursday last. Let him survey this island and make its advantages known—he would find numerous settlers from New Holland, Hindostan, and Great Britain, to recompense all the toils and dangers of his expedition.—*Literary Gazette.*

From the Baltimore American.

Impeachment of the Ex-Ministers in France.—The Report of the Committee appointed to examine the grounds of accusation against the late ministers, was read in the Chamber of Deputies on the 23d of September. It is, as may be imagined, a document of the deepest interest. Four of the ex-ministers, at Tours and St. Lo, were transferred to Vincennes. They were examined, witnesses were heard, and documents sent for. The latter are incomplete, the most important of them having been destroyed at the moment of the catastrophe. The whole examination has resulted however in "the deplorable certainty" that the Ordonnances of July 25th "were the fulfilment of a plan which the Crown had long contemplated." Conceived at the restoration of Louis XVIII. it was actively pursued on the accession of Charles X. and finally attempted to be consummated by the famous Ordonnances and the concurrent measures then adopted.

The Report traces this plan through the successive steps taken by the government.

"The new King hastened to give satisfaction to the Clergy by the Law of Sacrilege, and to the Emigrants by the Indemnity Law; he attempted to abolish the freedom of the Press by the Law Project which excited against the Ministers who were the authors of it such just resentment. He tried to enslave the profession most useful to mankind by another Law Project affecting Medical Juries and Schools of Medicine, and endeavored to prepare the public mind for the suppression of the Jury, by proposing its suppression for the crimes of Baratry and Piracy. At length the Counter-Revolution was openly avowed, and the futurity reserved for France was no longer a mystery, and every interest was threatened at once."

In order to secure a majority in the Chambers, government formed the hardy resolution of convoking new colleges, hoping by undue means to influence the elections. With the same object was made the new creation of Peers. The new Chamber did not answer its expectations; nevertheless all France was "struck with stupor" at the creation of another ministry, that of August 8th, of which the Prince de Polignac became the chief, and the moving spirit. When, after eight months, the Chamber assembled, and presented the memorable Address, to which so unkind and impolite an answer was made by the Crown, the Chamber was adjourned, and the resolution taken to dissolve it. The Court did not, however, proceed to this immediately. It took time to prepare its measures to influence or overawe the elections, and long details are given both of the shameful and arbitrary means taken for this end, and of the conflicts between the ministers in the interim, "all of whom," says the Report, "were not equally disposed to brave public hatred." The Algerine expedition was gotten up to "strike the public mind by the lustre of a great military enterprise," and an indignant reflection is made on the man who was chosen to command the expedition. The conflagrations in Normandy are ascribed to political fanaticism, not to private malignity. At one time "suspicion rose even to the government. The Proclamation of the King to the Electors is justly stigmatised, as "an expedient which brought the monarch personally into the contest, and mingled his name with infamous intrigues." The intimidation used towards the electors, the threats of removal and the hopes of reward held out to influence them, are insisted on with indignation.

The details of the events attending and following the publication of the Ordonnances is lively and interesting. The invasions of liberty and the Charter made by these *Ordonnances* are thus enumerated:

"An Ordonnance pronounced the dissolution of the Chamber before it had assembled; a kind of attack which, being directed against the national representation, tended to destroy it: the crown attributed to itself a right, with which the Charter has not invested it, namely, that of quashing the operations of the Colleges. This first step, taken, it is conceivable, that if Ministers had convoked the same Colleges, they would not have obtained elections more favorable. Another Ordonnance annulled our Electoral Laws; substituted for them another system, a monument of deception, and it may be said of madness, in supposing any intelligent and enlightened nation would consent to submit to it. By this system the number of Deputies was reduced from 480 to 258. The Arrondissement Colleges were limited to present candidates, the violation of the secrecy of the votes was legalised; and lastly, the formation of the lists, deprived of the salutary intervention of the Royal Courts, was entirely left to the arbitrary will of the Administration. Such was the system which Ministers had the presumption to impose upon France. A second attempt followed, not less characteristic than the first; a violation of the Act of the Charter which prohibited the organisation of the Electoral Colleges, otherwise than by laws, and which did not allow the Crown to revoke by Ordonnance a law enacted by the three Powers of the State.—A third Ordonnance convoked the new Colleges for the 6th and 18th September, and the Chambers for the 28th of the same month.

"But as all these measures would have been without effect, if the periodical press had been able to discuss them, a fourth Ordonnance revoked the laws which consecrated its liberties. The provisions of that of October, 21st, 1814, were revived, that is to say, on every periodical journal was imposed the condition of not appearing without authorisation, and to this rigor were added, the principles of the most odious of spoliation; it was declared that the presses and type of the journals surprised in violation of the Ordonnance should be seized or *destroyed*."

The measures designed for the enforcement of this system of tyranny were principally concerted between Polignac, and Marshal the Duke of Ragusa. No mercy seems to have been intended to the people, and the soldiery were the first to commence the sanguinary contest. The Report concludes with the following recapitulation of the results determined by the investigations of the Committee:

"That the project of the counter-revolution, which was put into execution in the days of July, had long been contemplated, especially since the accession of Charles X. to the throne; that since that time time this project was successively resumed or suspended as the state of public opinion in France inspired fear or hope; that the Ministry of August 8 was especially formed with a view of accomplishing the projected designs; that this ministry, of which Prince de Polignac was the soul, was engaged from that time in fulfilling its mission; that after having experienced a modification in November, 1829, and another in May following, it concerted a plan of violence and threats in order to obtain electors favorable to its views; that this criminal attempt not having had the desired result, it resolved to induce the King to pronounce the dissolution of the Chamber before it was assembled, which was to quash unconstitutionally the operations of the colleges; that by Royal Ordonnances it changed the electoral system established by law and the legislation upon the periodical Press; that it thus violated the constitutional charter, disturbed the internal peace of the country, provoked the citizens into civil war, and distributed considerable sums to animate the soldiers against them; that the President of the Council especially rendered himself the instigator of this intestine war by the nomination of the Duke de Ragusa to the command of the first military division, by putting Paris in a state of seige, and by measures taken for the employment of the armed force against the people, before any provocation.

"All these facts constitute the crime of High Treason, as it is set forth in the 56th Article of the ancient Charter."

The following are the articles of the Penal Code under which the Prince de Polignac and his colleagues are to be tried:

Art. 91. An attempt or plot, the aim of which shall be either to excite civil war by arming, or inducing the citizens or inhabitants to take up arms against each other, or to carry devastation, massacre or pillage into one or more communities, shall be punished with pain of death.

Art. 109. If by tumultuous crowds, acts of violence, or menaces, one or more citizens shall have been prevented exercising their civic rights, every one of those found guilty shall be punished with six months imprisonment—for six months at the least, and for two years at the most, and with the interdiction of voting and being eligible for five years, at least, and ten years at most.

Art. 110. If the crime shall have been committed in consequence of a preconcerted plan, to be executed either in the whole kingdom, or in one or more departments or arrondissements, the punishment shall be exile.

Art. 123. All combination of measures contrary to the established laws, either by the union of individuals or of bodies which are entrusted with any part of the public authority, either by deputation or correspondence between them, shall be punished with imprisonment for two months at least, and six months at most, against each delinquent, who may moreover be condemned to the interdiction of civil rights, and of all public employment for six years at most.

Art. 125. In case this combination should have for its object or result, a plot subversive of the safety of the interior of the state, the guilty persons shall be punished with death.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The time that has elapsed since the publication of the *American Dictionary*, has been sufficient to enable competent judges to form their opinions of its merits, and to establish its character. It is with satisfaction I learn from every part of the United States, that the plan and execution of the work have received the general approbation of literary gentlemen. It is used as a standard work (at least as far as information has been obtained) by the highest authorities—by both houses of Congress—by the heads of departments—by professors of sciences—by professional men—and lay instructers. It is considered by the most learned men of this country as superseding Johnson; of course, Walker and other abridgments of Johnson, whose list of words, and whose definitions are found to be very imperfect, and much of whose orthography has been long antiquated, must be considered as obsolete books. This will be fortunate for the language. It is now ascertained that Walker has never been generally received as a standard of pronunciation in England; on the other hand, his decisions, in whole classes of words, have been condemned by every later writer on orthoepy. That his pronunciation differs from the best usage in England in many particulars, I *know*, from personal observation, while in that country.

The American Dictionary is now in the press in England, and a part of the work is published. It has been noticed by several of the British prints and periodicals. These notices are too long for insertion in this communication. But the *Cambridge Independent Press* declares its excellence to be obvious and indisputable; and predicts that it will supersede every other book in this department of letters. The *Edinburgh Literary Journal* represents this book as an important addition to philology; and the editor of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* thinks it will be ultimately regarded as much beyond the point where it was left by Johnson, as Johnson advanced it beyond the progress of his predecessors. The *Dublin Literary Gazette* speaks of it in high terms of praise. In the *Examiner* it is represented as the best and most useful dictionary of the English language ever seen by the writer. A correspondent in the *Mechanic's Magazine* declares it to be, beyond all doubt, one of the most important productions of the present century. The *Atlas* finds fault with the insertion of obsolete words, with the number of etymological quotations, and other minor points; but speaks of other parts of the work in terms of unqualified approbation.

From this brief abstract of foreign notices, and from the various notices of the work in this country, a correct opinion may be formed of the estimation in which the work is held by competent judges of its merits on both sides of the Atlantic.

If this work is to be used by the learned and well educated classes of the people in this country as a standard work, it seems to be important that elementary books for schools of all kinds should be in conformity with it in orthography and pronunciation. For this purpose I have published an *Elementary Spelling Book* and a *Small Dictionary* for the use of schools and young persons.

In these works I have two important objects in view, which I cannot but hope my fellow citizens will deem to be valuable improvements. One is, to reduce to uniformity the orthography of two or three thousand words, which are differently written by different authors. Such differences of spelling are perplexing to our own citizens as well as to foreigners; and they are a reproach to the literature of the nation.

My second object is, to ascertain certain anomalous sounds of our letters, by attaching points to them; in a manner similar to that used in the Hebrew language, and in the modern German and Danish languages. New characters cannot be introduced. Dr. Franklin and others have made the attempt, but without success. Nor is there any necessity for new characters to remedy most of the evils of our alphabet. Points attached permanently to the present letters will answer the purpose; and these can be used without offending the eye. This scheme presents the most important improvement that has ever been made at once in the English language.

The improvements in the mode of *dividing syllables*, which I introduced into my elementary book in 1783, have been universally well received and adopted: they have been copied into all subsequent elementary books in this country. The improvements now proposed are not less important—indeed, they are more important; as they serve to *fix* that which is now *unsettled*, and to render the learning of the language far more easy both for natives and foreigners.

My request is that my fellow citizens will examine this scheme with due attention, that they may be able to judge of its value. It has already been extensively approved, and the general adoption of it would relieve the people from the perplexity and expense of continual changes of school books for teaching the elements of reading and writing.

As numerous and unceasing efforts have been made for many years (and are still making) to supplant my elementary book, and by some persons who have trespassed on my rights; efforts which, had they succeeded in time, would have reduced me to poverty and prevented the compilation of my dictionary—it is probable that similar efforts will be made to supplant my small dictionary, by compilations containing improvements borrowed from my books. Should any attempts of this kind be made to prevent me and my family from receiving the reward earned by a life of severe labor, and painful research, the public are apprised that the genuine copy of my School Dictionary has been stereotyped by E. White, and published by White, Gallaher & White, of New York.

It is my desire that this notice may reach every part of the United States, and of the British Colonies in America; and as it is not in my power to pay for such extensive publication, the editors of public prints will oblige me by inserting it in their papers gratuitously. My labors in favor of the language and literature of my country are drawing to a close: the results and my views I wish to have known to my fellow citizens, to whose decision on their merits I shall respectfully submit.

N. WEBSTER.

New Haven, October 4, 1830.

The following excellent advice was given by the mother of the Chevalier Bayard to her son, when leaving his father's house, to enter, as a page, into the service of Charles Duke of Savoy.

"Peter, my friend, you are going into the service of a noble Prince. As much as a mother can command her child, do I command you three things, which, if you do, rest assured they will enable you to pass through this present life with honor. The first is, that you love and serve God, without offending him in any way, if it be possible to you: for it was he who gave us life, it is he who will save us, and without him and his grace we should not have power to perform a single work in this world. Recommend yourself to him morning and evening, and he will give you aid. The second is, that you be mild and courteous to all gentlemen, casting away pride. Be humble and obliging to every body. Be not a slanderer or a liar. Keep yourself temperate in regard to eating and drinking. Avoid envy—it is a mean vice. Be neither a flatterer nor a tale-bearer, for people of this description do not attain to any high degree of excellence. Be loyal in word and deed. Keep your promises. Succor poor widows and orphans, and God will reward you. The third is, that you be bountiful of the goods that God shall give you, to the poor and needy, for to give for his honor's sake never made any man poor; and believe me, my child, the alms that you shall dispense will greatly profit both your body and soul. This is all that I have to charge you with. I believe that your father and I shall not live much longer; but God grant that while we do continue in life, we may receive a good account of you."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	½
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank, unc.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	½
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards, - -	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	½
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	½
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	½
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	½
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30.

☞The River is in good navigable order, and from the recent rain and the present appearance of the weather, we may expect an additional rise of water.

MR. JAMES STUART, *Agent*, of this city, being compelled to visit several towns in Virginia, in the performance of his duties, will not be able to reach Pittsburgh before the tenth of December next.—After that day, he will reside at Mr. Griffith's hotel, (his usual residence,) until the first of March next, when he will depart on his *Twelfth Tour* through Europe.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—It is with no common feelings of gratification we announce the appointment of our estimable fellow citizen, JOHN KENNEDY, Esq., as an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the place of Judge Smith, deceased. Mr. Kennedy is a sound and experienced lawyer, a scholar, and a bland and amiable gentleman. He is also a western man, and a steady, decided, uniform, and consistent federalist. In his course there has been no pitiful, degrading tergiversation; all has been upright, manly, and honorable. Upon this occasion, the real friends of the Governor, and of the respectability of the State, may with heartfelt sincerity exclaim, *O, si sic omnia!*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—CENSUS of 1820.

City of Pittsburgh,	7,248
Pitt Township,	4,381
Elizabeth,	2,498
Versailles,	876
Plum,	1,639
Deer,	1,075
Indiana,	1,198
Pine,	795
Ohio,	1,477
Ross,	1,979
Fayette,	2,000
Moon,	2,014
Robinson,	1,392
St. Clair,	4,142
Mifflin,	2,221
Total population in 1820,	34,921

CENSUS OF 1830.

City of Pittsburgh,		12,542
Pitt Township,	3,924	7,976
Northern Liberties,	2,125	
Wilkins Township,	1,927	
St. Clair,	4,609	5,127
Birmingham,	518	
Versailles,		911
Plum,		1,724
Elizabeth,		2,528
Mifflin,		1,193
Jefferson,		1,441
Robinson,		1,351
Moon,	1,042	2,369
Finley,	1,327	
Fayette,		2,393
Ohio,	1,079	1,737
Franklin	658	
Indiana,		1,179
Deer,		1,642
Pine,		984
Allegheny Borough,	2,801	4,951
Ross Township,	2,150	
Total population in 1830,		50,558

Increase in ten years, 15,637—nearly 45 per ct.

☞Those districts which we have united by braces, have been made since 1820. In each brace the name of the old township stands first.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the ship Minerva, the New York Daily Advertiser received London papers to the 23d of October.

Colonel Valdez, at the head of an army of 800 or 900 men, marched into Spain, from France, on the 14th of October. He was received with shouts of "Liberty forever." Reports stated that he had subsequently been surprised and defeated, and that only 50 of his number escaped to France. Subsequent accounts, however, show the rumor to have been incorrect.

It is stated that the Belgians occupy Antwerp, and that Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops. An attempt had been made by the mob of Paris to overawe the King and his Government. They assembled in great numbers, in front of the Palais Royal, and under the very windows of the King, with cries of "Death to the Ministers." The National Guard, however, promptly dispersed them. About 200 of them were arrested by the police, among whom was said to be a member of the family of Prince Meternich.

It is stated that France has declared her determination not to retain possession of her African conquests, though we see no evidence of such declaration. The Chamber of Peers were to assemble on the 11th instant, and would then proceed with the trial of Polignac, Peyronnet, &c.

We have neither time nor room to give a more full detail of the foreign news. It shall appear in our next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, November 29.—We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Akin, of the ship Mary Howland, which arrived last night from Liverpool, via Cork, for a Cork paper of October 21, which contains the following:—

A private letter from London, received at Cork, says—"A report is current in the city, and seems to have some foundation, that some houses in Birmingham have entered into a contract for the supply of 300,000 muskets to the French Government. It is supposed also that the quantity ultimately required will be much greater. The order is said to be a very pressing one, and that a delivery is urged to be at a rate of 50,000 monthly, if possible. The circumstance is not at present viewed with any alarm in the money market, as the motive assigned for the order, and the despatch of it, is the miserable state of inefficiency, as to equipment, in which the whole of the regular army of France was left by Charles X. and his ministers."

LATEST FROM TURKEY.—We have received, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, from our attentive correspondent, Smyrna papers to September 26. On the 23d of that month the French inhabitants of Smyrna celebrated, by a public banquet, the late events in France. The French and English Consuls were invited, and Mr. Rhind, the American Commissioner, and an equal number of English and American merchants.

An article dated Constantinople, Sept. 19, confirms the accounts heretofore given of the treachery practised by the Grand Vizier on the Albanian leaders. He, with the Pacha of Scroda, had entered into an arrangement by which they paid down a part of the arrears of pay due to the Albanian army, and agreed to pay the residue from the revenues of Roumelia, where the Grand Vizier commanded. At the moment when the first part of this arrangement was carried into execution, the principal beys, whose submission it was thought would be the most difficult, were drawn into a net by which they lost their lives. About two hundred of their suite, who were made prisoners, were sent to Constantinople, where they were condemned to hard labor at the galleys. A great fermentation was produced among the Albanians by the news of the execution of their chiefs, who had retired to the quarters of the Grand Vizier upon his invitation, and it was feared that this cruel and treacherous measure, instead of inspiring terror among them, would excite them anew, and give a greater vigor to the insurrection.

The Porte had not officially acknowledged the tri-colored flag, but it was permitted upon the palace of the Ambassador, and on board the French merchant ships.

The most unpromising circumstance that has appeared in Paris, since the late revolution, as far as we have been able to observe the progress of their affairs, is a disposition in a portion of the populace, to interfere with the regular administration of justice, in the cases of the impeached ministers, and to force the government to bring them to the guillotine. It was well known that an effort was making in the French legislative bodies, to abolish the punishment of death; and upon an application to the new King, he expressed himself decidedly in favor of the measure. Under the impression, probably, that one object in bringing it before the Chambers at the present time, was to save the lives of the former ministers, a great deal of excitement has been got up in Paris, for the purpose of overawing the legislative houses, and in that way to secure the execution of the ministers: and in case of a failure in the accomplishment of that object, to proceed to violence, and by popular force take the administration of justice into their own hands. For this purpose a proposition is said to have been made to those who have suffered the loss of friends, or have been wounded in the late revolutionary movements in Paris, to register their names at a place or places mentioned, in order that they may be promptly rallied, in case of necessity, to insure the destruction of the ministers, let the legislature enact what laws they may.

This shows more of the sanguinary spirit of the former revolution, than any thing we have before observed: and if suffered to proceed to open violence and bloodshed, will pave the way for the repetition of the horrid scenes of 1792, 1793, and 1794. If the powers of the government are once taken from them, and placed in the hands of a Paris mob, no man can predict what may be the end of such a state of things. We hope and trust that the spirit of moderation, firmness, and justice, that has hitherto governed the proeeedings of the new government, will be preserved, and the influence of law, order, and justice, be maintained: otherwise the recent change in their affairs may prove to be a great calamity, instead of what it has thus far appeared to be, a national blessing.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

From the National Gazette.

Seven of the principal newspapers of Paris are in full opposition to the new government—the *Gazette de France;* the *Courier Francais;* the *National;* the *Journal du Commerce;* the *Tribune;* the *Patriote,* and the *Revolution.* The *Patriote,* of the 15th ultimo, declares that an attempt to save Polignac and his colleagues, will endanger the personal security of the King as well as of the Peers. The *Tribune* asserts that, so much disorganised and weakened is the army, not more than twenty thousand men could be collected to act upon one point, if the Prussians should invade France; and according to the same paper, the press has been subjected to more fetters by the new ministry than it wore under Polignac's government. The *National* says—

"We had reason to expect a law or ordinance regulating the powers of the generalissimo of the National Guards. Is he to be the absolute King of an armed and independent nation (the Guards) in the midst of another nation not armed and subject to the constitution? Is he to be an additional and responsible minister, or a minister independent of the rest and without any legal responsibility to the country?"

The *Courier Francais,* of the 15th ult. observes—

"We cannot deceive ourselves any longer with regard to the situation of France: the hopes to which the revolution of July gave birth have not been realised; the government retrogrades to the old regime. The first surprise of disappointment is succeeded by discontent; the enemies of the Revolution rejoice and prepare themselves for action; its friends get angry or despond; in all minds there is that vague presentiment which precedes catastrophes—a general opinion that affairs are not in their natural order, and that *some new shock* will soon happen to give them a better direction."

The deficit in the receipts of the treasury department during the months of August and September, was much more considerable than had been supposed. All branches of the revenue had fallen off greatly, except the Post Office. In consequence of the political crisis, letters had vastly multiplied. Every body is writing, says one of the Paris papers, either to satisfy curiosity or solicit office.

We have lately read a file of the *Gazette de France,* which continues to favor the cause of the Duc de Bordeaux, and to criticise severely the proceedings of the triumphant Liberals, before and since the expulsion of Charles X. It contains extracts from five principal newspapers of Paris, all in opposition to the present government. Incredible pains were taken at Paris, and in the Departments, to determine the electoral colleges to select anti-ministerial or revolutionary members for the Chamber of Deputies, in order to bring about a dissolution of that body and a change of cabinet. In two numbers of the *Gazette de France,* there is a long and ingenious review of the Report made to the Chamber concerning the impeachment of Polignac and his colleagues. An attempt is made to show that the Liberal party had conspired against Charles X. and reduced his ministers to the alternative of a desperate *coup d'etat* for the preservation of the monarchy. It is admitted that the ministers blundered, but it is contended that they acted virtually on the defensive, and that their enemies and successors had pursued a systematic and widely ramified plot for the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty. We find in the October number of Blackwood's Magazine, an elaborate article, entitled *France and England,* in which the same opinions are expressed, and the British government is harshly taxed with precipitation in recognising Louis Philip.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Cause and Effect.—It is mentioned by a Paris correspondent of the London Courier, that M. de Tracy's motion for the abolition of the punishment of death has the following origin:

M. de Tracy's motion originated with a celebrated work of T. Charles Lucas, Advocate, against the penalty of death. M. Lucas's work was written at the desire of the Societe de la Morale Chretienne; and the Societe de la Morale Chretienne was formed at the desire, and by the efforts of some English Quakers, and especially Josiah Price, who came over in order to institute a Peace Society; so that a few Quakers from Great Britain will, perhaps, be the direct instruments of saving the Prince de Polignac from the guillotine. What strange chain of causes and effects.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Improvement of the Navigation of the Ohio river at the Grand Chain.

The superintendent of that work feels much gratified to be able to inform the public, that he has completed his operations at that point, in a manner and to an extent which cannot fail to be satisfactory to every individual concerned. The rocks have been all taken out of the river from the main reef on the Illinois shore to the Kentucky shore, opening a channel at extreme low water, from the rocks to the sand bar on the Kentucky shore, of about 1200 feet in width and four feet in depth, clear of every obstruction. Five buoys have been placed in the stream, to show those unacquainted with the place, the best and safest track through the chain. The first or upper buoy, is placed at the extreme outward rocks of the reef, which project out from the Illinois shore at Wilkinsonville or Cedar Bluff. The second buoy is situated on the left side of the middle reef of rocks that form what is commonly called the middle bar, at the head of the chain. The third buoy is fixed opposite to the upper large rocks on the Illinois shore and on the outward point of that reef. The fourth buoy is fastened to the outermost rock on the middle reef. The fifth and last buoy lies at the extreme end of the lower reef and foot of the chain. The deepest water through the channel at its lowest stage is close to the buoys on the left as you descend the river; however, any boat that can cross the bar either above or below the Grand Chain, may pass with safety, and an abundance of water, within several hundred feet of the buoys, between them and the Kentucky shore, at all stages of the water. A boat should pass between the buoys and the Kentucky shore, and unless the river should be very high she would run extreme hazard to pass between the buoys and the Illinois shore, as the rocks on the two lower reefs, are from ten to twelve feet above the water at its extreme low stage, and within a few rods of the buoys on that side.

The rocks that have been removed out of the channel were carried over and thrown into the channels that passed down through the rocks on the Illinois shore, in such a manner as to form a complete dam (by adding some rocks boated from shore) from the rock bar on the Illinois shore to the outer point of the main reef. By that dam the whole of the water, when the river is at a low stage, is forced to pass down the channel that has been opened and freed from rocks. The above described dam was built for the purpose of removing the sand-bar which was situated between the two lower reefs of rocks and frequently as difficult to pass as any bar on the river, there being no more than 22 inches water on it, and has had the desired effect. The additional quantity of water thrown into the channel, increased the current to such an extent, that the bar disappeared, some days before the dam was completed.

The large rock in the Little Chain has been taken off two feet on the top, which affords sufficient water over it; a buoy has been placed on a rock to the left of it. The channel is good on either side of the buoy. The right is the best and deepest.—Another buoy has been placed on a large rock in the middle of the river, between the dry bar and the Illinois shore, three quarters of a mile above the Little Chain. The best water is also to the right of that buoy.

The sand-bars in the Ohio river may be improved, by running out dams at certain places on them, in the same manner as the dam above described; so as to afford at least 3½ feet water at the lowest stage of the river. No impediment would be thrown in the way of the navigation at a higher stage of the water, by the dams, as permanent buoys could be placed on the outer points of the dams. The navigator would be able to see how far the work extended into the river. A flat-bottomed boat would never float on to the dams, until there was water sufficient for her to pass over. The expense of such an improvement would be trifling, compared with the immense advantage of doubling the depth of water in the river at its lowest stage.

HENRY M. SHREVE,
Superintendent, &c.

ARKANSAS, Oct. 27.—Lieut. Sewall, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, has been diligently employed, with about 100 hands, since some time in August last, in clearing out a passage through and around the raft of Red river, pursuant to an act of Congress, appropriating $25,000 for the accomplishment of that desirable object. We understand he has, thus far, prosecuted the work with much success, and expresses a confident hope of effecting a safe and convenient passage for boats around the raft, before next spring. The removal of the dangerous impediments which now obstruct the navigation of Red river, is an object of the highest importance to the people of the southern section of this territory. It is a work which must cost great labor and expense, but we do not despair of seeing it accomplished.

Col. M. Arbuckle, commanding officer at Cantonment Gibson, arrived in this place on Saturday evening last. We are happy to learn from him, that the United States' troops under his command have enjoyed very good health during the past summer and autumn. As an evidence of the remarkable healthiness of this Post, it may not be amiss to mention the fact, that, of a command averaging about 150 men, there has been but one solitary death from fever during the last three years. The drought has been very long and severe in that quarter, and the crops are considerably reduced in consequence of it—but are sufficient to supply the wants of the Post, and leave a considerable surplus.

The various tribes of Indians in that quarter continue to remain in a state of peace and quietness, and there is no reason to apprehend any speedy interruption in the harmony which subsists between them.

The Creeks have displayed a degree of industry during the past season, which would not be discreditable to a white population of the same extent. They have raised a plentiful supply of corn for their own consumption, and it is supposed have a surplus of at least 50,000 or 60,000 bushels to dispose of to the Government, for the subsistence of such new emigrants as may be sent on during the ensuing winter and spring.

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several gentlemen recently returned from England, and who have rode upon the Liverpool and Manchester railway—from the representation of these gentlemen, the highest degree of excitement and even enthusiasm appears to pervade all classes of people in England in relation to these roads, and many extensive ones are contemplated; several of the canal proprietors have sold out their rights to companies, who are about to change these works into railways, and no doubt remains there that a general system of railroads will at no distant day intersect every part of the Island.

It is stated by these gentlemen that on a part of the line, the cars travel at the rate of about thirty-six miles the hour, yet such is the case of the motion, that the traveler scarcely perceives its rapidity, except when he meets a car traveling in a contrary direction, when the parties passing each other at the rate of nearly sixty miles per hour, are made sensible of the velocity at which they are going.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Ruined South Carolina.—"The Providence Daily Advertiser states that *forty-three thousand* bales of Cotton have been landed at that place, and wrought into fabrics, the past year. The stated value of these is *forty dollars* each, making a total of *one million seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars!* Now, whence came this great supply of cotton? O, from the south—the ruined south. It was bought of the cotton growing States, and paid for to them, by their yankee neighbors, and this, in anti-tariff parlance, constitutes northern oppression!

The value of the whole, when manufactured, is given in the same paper at *six millions four hundred and fifty thousand* dollars—showing four millions, seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars, as the increased value added to the raw material by manufacturing. This sum, as it has been earned and retained in our country, instead of passing into trans-Atlantic pockets, we suppose may prove as ruinous to the south as did the original purchase of the raw material."—*Buffalo Jour.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Two Chances for a Printer.—The present is a favorable time for persons to subscribe for NEWSPAPERS—first, because the evenings are long, and afford a convenient opportunity for Farmers and Mechanics to read papers;—and second, because the papers are more interesting now than they have been for several years, in consequence of the Revolution in France, Germany, &c. and the strong probability of greater events occurring before things become settled, as almost every arrival from Europe for some time past, has brought some important intelligence relative to a spread of civil liberty.—*Reading Chronicle.*

Statement of the quantity of Anthracite Coal shipped to Philadelphia from the Pottsville Mines, from the year 1825 to the year 1829, inclusive.

In 1825	5000 tons
In 1826	16,767 tons
In 1827	31,860 tons
In 1828	47,284 tons
In 1829	73,873 tons

In 1830, 75,166 tons have already been sent to the Philadelphia market, and the quantity will be increased to about 90,000 tons, should the navigation remain open as late as it did last season.—*Poulson.*

Sick Head Ache.—A correspondent in the Tuesday's Advertiser states, that three or four small lumps of nitric acid, dissolved in cold water, and drank off, is a cure for sick head ache, arising from the deficiency of acid in the stomach. The experiment is simple, and worth a trial, at least.—We are not informed whether the remedy has a similar effect when the disease arises from a superabundance of acid on the stomach—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Marquis Marbois, in the introduction to his history of Louisiana, speaks thus of the Supreme tribunal of our country.

"There is at Washington a power which has neither guards, nor palaces, nor treasures; it is neither surrounded by clerks nor overloaded with records. It has for its arms only truth and wisdom. Its magnificence consists in its justice and in the publicity of its acts. This power is called the Supreme Court of the United States."

Many people talk a great deal of equality.—But while they would be glad to have those above them levelled down, they would not for the world, have those below them levelled up.

It is said that 160,000 bodies have been deposited in the cemetery surrounding Trinity Church, New York, since the land was ceded by the corporation of the city, in 1702.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was declared navigable in the month of October, 1829; one year has now elapsed, and the navigation has remained entirely uninterrupted, except by frost, from the 25th January to the 23d February; this cannot be said of any other work in which our citizens are interested.

Captain Crocker, of the New York and Liverpool line, has crossed the Atlantic one hundred and fifty-six times!!

Experiments relative to the adaptation of the climate and soil of South Carolina to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, have resulted very favorably at Cheraw, in that state. Similar experiments in the vicinity of Mobile have also been attended with flattering results.

Mutius, a citizen of Rome, was noted be of so envious and malevolent a disposition, that Publius one day observing him to be very sad, said, "Either some great evil has happened to Mutius, or some great good to another."

Intemperance.—Let woman beware of the intemperate. Let her shun their presence as the accursed of Heaven—the smitten with that moral leprosy which is alike immedicable and unescapable. Let her remember that in uniting her destiny with that of a drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest curses. It were better to embrace the sepulchre, whose cold halls are haunted only by the Spectre of Decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution, of purity and pestilence—the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

The commercial accounts from the Continent continue very gloomy; there are accounts of the stoppage of the leading manufacturing houses in France, at Havre, of a small banking establishment at Paris, one extensive firm at Madrid, and one at Bordeaux, besides several others of minor importance.

The letters by the Spanish post state every thing was tranquil. One letter from Madrid, however, alludes to an attempt at rebellion in the capital, but says it had been instantly suppressed by the government authorities. It is not clear whether this is a new affair or a repetition of what happened two weeks ago.

The Gazette de France observes, "Now, that the public offices are nearly all disposed of, those who have got them cry out, *the Revolution is finished.* Not so fast, say the disappointed applicants and expectants, the Revolution is merely begun. What does it mean, more than this?—*Ote-toi de la que je m'y mette;* get out of that place, and let me get into it."

The same paper remarks that France, within the last forty years, has tried every kind of government except the Federal Republic, to which the current is now setting with almost irresistible force.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Blackwood's Magazine represents the internal peace and the monarchy of Great Britain as in extreme danger from the excitement of the times: it acknowledges that the aristocracy and hierarchy have been rendered odious to the great mass of the population, and reproaches the London press for fostering, almost universally, the general prejudices, and bringing every part of the political system into disrepute and peril.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Benner, the officer who arrested the Secretary of the Danish Legation in Philadelphia, has been sentenced to ten days imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten dollars. This punishment has fallen on him in consequence of the ignorance of the magistrate who issued the warrant; and the decision of the Circuit Court, who overruled all the objections of Benner's counsel seems to establish the principle that the constable is to be made responsible for any illegality in the process which he serves on an individual.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified to the Consuls General of Mexico, Colombia, La Plata, and Chili, now, in France, the determination of the King to recognise the independence of their respective countries, and his wish to conclude with them, as soon as agents duly empowered should be sent to France, treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation. Orders will be immediately given, that a similar notification be made to the government of Peru and Montevideo, and to those of Guatimala and Bolivia, where France as yet has no Consuls, by the officers of the navy in those parts.

Ire Land.—It is somewhat whimsical, that the names of places in this 'land of ire,' as Davies calls it, should be so appropriate to a pugnacious people. Killgoblin, Killkenny, Killmacthomas, Iniskilling; Killmany, Killmore, and a thousand others of like import, are the names of towns. Knockmeledown, Knockmalloch, Knockmore, is the established nomenclature for hills. Every hill indeed, is a *knock,* and every church a *kill.*

There has just been invented in Holland, a new snuff box of glass; *it keeps the snuff fresh by means of a division in it, which is filled with ice and salt!*

Minister to Russia.—It is suggested in the New Hampshire Statesman, that Mr. Woodbury will probably be appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Randolph.

It is mentioned in a New York letter, as a rumor, that the post of successor to Mr. Randolph in Russia, has been tendered to J. A. Hamilton, Esq. now U. States Attorney for the district of N. York.

Beauty.—Socrates called beauty a short lived tyranny; Plato, the privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carucades, a solitary kingdom; Domitian said, that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that 'twas a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.

The Sugar Crop in Louisiana.—The papers from the interior of the state, with a single exception concur in giving a flattering account of the cane crop of the present year. In the neighborhood of Donaldson, according to the Creole of that town, it surpasses the expectations of the planters. The quality of the sugar will, perhaps, excel that of any former year. From the lower Lafourche, and the bayous adjacent, the accounts of the sugar cane are no less flattering. In some parts of the state the cane will be short; but it is supposed that the deficiency will be made up by the superior sweetness of the juice. The Gazette of Baton Rouge relates an instance of a planter in the parish of West Baton Rouge having left in the vat some juice of the cane which he had extracted in order to try his mill, which was in a few days converted into syrup by the mere effect of natural evaporation.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

Dancing.—'I am an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurb, 'but I once had my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, where I could observe her behavior at the table, at the fire side, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman who wants no fiddler to sweeten her.'

Innocence and Guilt.—To dread no eye, and to respect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence—an exemption granted only to invariable virtue. But guilt has always its horrors and solicitudes; and to make it yet more shameful and detestable, it is doomed often to stand in awe of those to whom nothing could give influence or weight, but their power of betraying.—*Rambler.*

It is remarkable, that the first Turkish vizier permitted to live after deposition, having been banished to the island of Lemnos by Sultan Selim, at the intercession of an English officer of distinction, eventually proved of material service to the interests of the Ottoman empire. He was recalled by the reigning sultan during the late war, to instruct him in the former mode of defence adopted for the Balkan; and was thus enabled to re-pay the clemency practised towards himself, and to encourage the merciful dispositions of his sovereign.

The facetious Mr. Sheridan, on hearing his father speak of the antiquity of his family, stating, at the same time, that the original name was O'Sheridan, humorously observed: 'No doubt of that, father; no one has a better right to the O, for we owe every body.'

To Dry and Preserve Meat.—Cut the meat into pieces of several pounds each, taking out the bones, and dry it in a hot house, eight feet long by four and a half wide, and five and a half high, heated by means of stoves to fifty-five degrees of Reaumur, and let it remain for 72 hours. Then plunge it in a bath of gelatine, and replace it in the hot house until the moisture is evaporated. The gelatine forms a sort of varnish, but white of egg will do as well. When the meat is to be used, soak it in the water in which it is to be boiled for twelve hours, and boil only for a few minutes, which will be sufficient. Meat thus preserved will keep for a long time, and eats as well and as tender as fresh meat.

Potash obtained commercially from Felspar.—According to M. Fuchs, this important alkali may be extracted from minerals containing it, by the following method:—They are to be calcined with lime, then left for some time in contact with water, and the liquor filtered and evaporated. M. Fuchs says he has thus obtained from nineteen to twenty parts of potash from felspar, and from fifteen to sixteen from mica, per cent.

Manufacture of Charcoal.—A new process, recommended in the *Journal des Forets,* for this purpose, is to fill all the interstices in the heap of wood to be charred with powdered charcoal. The product obtained is equal in every respect to cylinder charcoal: and, independent of its quality, the quantity obtained is very much greater than that obtained by the ordinary method. The charcoal used to fill the interstices is that left on the earth after a previous burning. The effect is produced by preventing much of the access of air which occurs in the ordinary method. The volume of charcoal is increased a tenth, and its weight a fifth.

The Telegraph in London.—The proposal by Lieut. Morrison, R. N. will, if effected, of which there appears no reason to doubt, produce an entire revolution in the present system of communication by letter. It will be a pleasant thing to send a message to a friend in London at 10 o'clock in the morning, and receive a reply before noon. To persons interested in the stocks, it will be no small satisfaction to have the prices in the funds reported within a few minutes after they are hourly published at the Stock Exchange. All public events of importance, divisions in Parliament, foreign news, &c. will reach Liverpool earlier than they now do a village only 10 miles out of London. We understand it is expected that the whole may be ready for operation early next summer.—*Liverpool Courier.*

A woman who makes good coffee uniformly, and does not scold on washing days, is said to possess two very important requisites of a good wife.

Treaty with the Sublime Porte.—Charles Rhind, Commissioner to Turkey, arrived at the port of New York on Sunday evening in the brig Phœbe Ann, from Smyrna, bringing with him an important *Commercial Treaty,* negotiated by him at Constantinople with the Sublime Porte, which we understand is highly favorable to this country. This is the first treaty ever negotiated between the two governments. Mr. R. speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received from that government, and the friendly disposition manifested towards this country.

Profitable Cows.—Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, of Weathersfield, took the first premium recently at the Hartford exhibition of cattle, for having produced two cows, yielding, in butter, milk, &c. the following result, from the Doctor's statement:—

In May 110 lbs. 2 oz; June, 109 lbs. 11 oz.; July, 73 lbs.; August, 80 lbs. 8 oz.; September, 101 lbs. 8 oz.; October, 81 lbs. 12 oz.—total, 576 lbs. 9 ounces.

On the 1st of September, another cow was added, which, including what was made the last week in April, to wit, 21 lbs. would make 597 lbs. 9 oz in six months.

Besides all this, milk and cream have been sold to the amount of $3, and a family of 16 persons furnished with milk and cream, worth at least $1 a week at 4 cents a quart, and pork fed to the amount of at least $1. Not a pound of butter was sold for less that 1s. per pound.

Butter,	$100
Milk, &c. sold,	3
Milk, used in the family,	26
Pork,	15
	$144

The cows were fed on grass only after the middle of May, before which time they had rowen hay and two quarts of meal a day. One cow is 6 years old, the others 5 years—one is half blood Devonshire, the others common stock.

The calves from the three cows sold in the spring for $15 75
144 00
Whole product, $159 75

experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size. Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

August 20.—tJ1

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. W. Browning, Mr. JOHN MOORE, to Miss ISABELLA NEWHOUSE—all of this city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1830.—The owners of *Carts, Drays, and Carriages,* subject to pay license, are hereby notified that the time set by law for taking out license is from the 1st to the 10th of October. Many have neglected to do so for the current year. Such persons as do not apply before the 8th of December, may expect to be put to costs.

M. B. LOWRIE, *Mayor.*

November 26—3t

CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "*Elements of Mythology;* or *Classical Fables of the Greeks and Romans:* to which are added some notices of Syrian, Hindoo, and Scandinavian superstitions, together with those of the *American Nations;* the whole comparing *Polytheism with true Religion;* for the use of schools."—By the author of "American Popular Lessons."—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

November 30—4t

☞*PIANO AND GUITAR MUSIC.*

JOHN I. KAY & Co. BOOKSELLERS, No. 95 Market street, have just received a fashionable collection of MUSIC for the Piano and Guitar.

November 30—2

New Medical Works.

EBERLE'S *Treatise on the Practice of Medicine,* 2 vols. 8vo.

The Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Bones and Joints. By S. D. Gross, M. D.

Elements of General Anatomy. By A. P. Bichard, of Paris. Translated by Joseph Togno, M. D. Just published, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Nov. 30—2 No. 95 Market street.

SCOTT'S DEMONOLOGY.—Just received, and for sale by HOGAN & Co., corner of Front and Market streets. *Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft,* addressed to J. G. Lockhart, Esq. by *Sir Walter Scott,* Bart.; being No. II of the Family Library. Nov. 30—2t

T. V. KRUG,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 177½ Market street, Philadelphia,
Agent for the sale of American Manufactured Hardware, &c. &c.

REFER to Dr. P. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; or to Messrs. Handy, Symington & Bird, S. Konigmacher & Co., Reeves, Buck & Co., or Mr. Richard Paxon, Philadelphia. Nov. 30—6w.

FRUIT TREES,

IN ABOVE 80 SORTS, from the Nurseries of Messrs. Cox & Smith, New Jersey, and Mr. William Prince, Flushing, Long Island, New York, several of which have produced their fruits with different gentlemen in this vicinity, namely, Hon. Henry Baldwin, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Marks, John M'Donald, Esq., Mr. Scott, glazier, Mr. Parsons, cutler, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. Thomas Phillips, and several others.

☞Some hundreds of the above are ready for planting this Fall. Applications left at Mr. Stanton's Exchange Office, Market street, or at this office, will be duly attended to. Nov. 26.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.
Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

French & Latin together,

No. 110 MARKET STREET.

"Alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice."
HORACE.

IN this course the Eclogues of Virgil are translated into French, so that the pupil is at the same time acquainted with the niceties of the Latin and the French. We need not remark that these Eclogues are so many immortal models of conversation and ingenuousness.

☞Private attendances also are given, by Mr. Mouls, at the rate of $9 for one person, $12 for two persons, and $15 for three persons, for three months. Three lessons a week, of one hour each lesson. October 23—w2mo.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—
Pittsburgh, Nov. 19---3mo.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market
May 4, 1830.—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
29		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
201		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13395	prizes		$273,760
20825	blanks——34220 tickets.		

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER.

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
November 23, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
29		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13395	prizes		$273,760
20825	blanks——34220 Tickets.		

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	$2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

☞ Orders received in this Class until December 6.

☞ Class No. 23 will be drawn on the 18th of December. Tickets $5. Capital Prize $20,000.
November 23, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 21, for 1830:

48, 23, 45, 46, 24, 15, 12, 39, 18, 3.

Nos. 24, 45, 46, a Prize of 2000 Dollars, in a whole ticket, *was sent to Clarke & Cook, of Wheeling, Va.*

Nos. 3, 12, 18, a Prize of $1000.
Nos. 3, 12, 24, a Prize of $1000.

Were sold, in shares, to citizens of this place and correspondents abroad, by

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates and M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. November 26, 1830.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MITCHELL, (tailor,) late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call at the office of C. Darragh, No. 49 Fourth street, and make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated. SAMUEL MITCHELL,
C. DARRAGH.
November 26—4t Administrators.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830---1y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16---tf.

PITTSBURGH

COMB MANUFACTORY

PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in Wood street, opposite Bayard's Row, in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Haslett, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, AND HORN

COMBS,

Of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture.

He will also keep on hand a good assortment of

JEWELRY,

consisting of *Breast-Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Necklaces, Ever-Pointed Pencils*, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for *Horns*. Nov. 16---6mo.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American, DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.---tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

☞ The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.
October 29.—1mo.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.---tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. There is a junction railway at Liverpool, of coals from the neighboring mines on the right and at a distance of seven or eight miles from the Liverpool station it comes to the Whiston inclined plane, which is one and a half miles long, rising about one in ninety-six. It is crossed by a bridge of Pittsburgh, 1 do. of 45 feet span, and built with

---

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829---tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Frames; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantages of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County "CABINETS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia City and Chester County, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society will be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those meritorious County Emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travelers and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe, in point of mineral wealth; but, strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures there are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time, the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favored than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad daylight*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion.—Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it, be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania*.

PETER A. BROWNE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1830.

Piano Forte Music.

HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of MUSIC for the Piano Forte. Teachers supplied upon the usual terms. Among other new and fashionable pieces are the following:—The Swiss Hunter's Welcome Home, Harriet the Match Girl, Go Forget Me, Love's Ritornella, I knew a Sicilian Maid, Farewell to m Harp, &c. &c. Nov. 9—4t.

HATTER'S TIP PAPER—For sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. Nov. 9—4t.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1¼ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangnary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—smal boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

The American Fire Insurance Co

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary. No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
October 12, 1830.—tf

A. E. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830---2mo.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; *7 Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor: Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor,
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.
October 8.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALLX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18---tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

R. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert, or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16---tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.—tf.

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.